

Modernization (Cont.)

SOV/2513

ments are used to facilitate the reduction of support time and to ease the work of operators. Specific design changes introduced on currently manufactured spline-broaching machines and representative machine tool modernization projects are also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 21 Soviet references.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JG/jb  
12-15-59

ZABRODSKIY, P.A.

Automatic bin feeders for centerless grinding machines. Mol.  
metallorezh.stan. no.2:14-19 '58. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Grinding machines)

ZABRODSKIY, P.A.

Automation of thread-cutting machines by mounting a charging  
device. Mod. metallorezh.stan. no.2:27-32 '58.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Screw-cutting machines)

ZABRODSKIY, P. A.

ZABRODSKIY, P.A., redaktor; STUPIN, A.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; MODEL', B.I.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Standard plan for the modernization of a screw-cutting lathe, model  
1D64 (DIP-40)]. Tipovoi proekt modernizatsii tokarno-vintoreznogo  
stanka modeli 1D64 (DIP-40). Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.issled-vo  
mashinstroitel'nyy, 1957. 138 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Otdel modernizatsii i remonta stankov Eksperimental'nogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta metallorezhushchikh stankov (for  
Zabrodskiy) 2. Krasnyy proletariy, Moscow.  
(Screw-cutting machines).

ZABRODSKIY, R.M.

The "Karpaty" furniture firm in Lvov. Bum. 1 der. prom. no.1:54  
Ja-tr '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Lvov—Furniture industry)

SOV/112-58-2-2297

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 2,  
pp 81-82 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zabrodskiy, R. O., and Tolmach, I. M.

TITLE: The Work of the Khar'kov Electromechanic Plant on the Automated  
Electric Drive of Cold-Rolling Mills (Raboty Khar'kovskogo elektro-  
mekhanicheskogo zavoda po avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu kholodno-  
prokatnykh stanov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i  
avtomatiz. nar. kh-va, I. M., 1956, pp 50-54

ABSTRACT: In cooperation with other TsNITMASH plants and with the  
"Elektroprivod" Central Design Bureau, the KhEMZ plant is developing new  
systems for driving and controlling cold-rolling mills. The fundamental per-  
formance data for continuous and reversing mills scheduled to be installed at  
the Magnitogorsk Calibration plant are cited. A 2-armature motor with a  
small flywheel moment has been designed for driving the stands of a four-stand

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SOV/112-58-2-2297

The Work of the Khar'kov Electromechanic Plant on the Automated Electric . . . .

continuous mill. A simplified diagram of an astatic tension regulator is presented, and its function described; a commutator controller, driven by a DC motor fed through a magnetic amplifier, is used in the regulator. The use of special high-speed commutator-type controllers improves effectiveness of the control of the mill.

V.A.I.

Card 2/2

ZABRODSKY, S.; RASKOVA, H.

Utilization of the increased nonspecific resistance of the organism with procaine in the treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Cesk. stomat. 66 no.1:1-8 Ja '66.

I. II. stomatologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekaratvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. F. Urban, DrSc.) a Farmakologicky ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. H. Raskova, DrSc.).

ZABRODSKIY, S.L.

Physical therapy for dysentery patients. Vrach.delo no.7:  
91-93 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya gorodskaya infektsionnaya bol'nitsa.  
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE) (DYSENTERY)

ZABRODSKIY, S.L.

Therapeutic and preventive use of ultraviolet rays in dysentery.

Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.6:131-132 Je '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskoy gorodskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.

SOV/124-57-7-8005

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zabrodskiy, S. S.

TITLE: Comparison of Heat Exchangers of the "Fluidized-bed" and "Compact-bed" Types for Utilizing the Heat of Exhaust Gases (Sravneniye teploobmennikov tipa "kipyashchiy sloy" i "plotnyy sloy" dlya utilizatsii tepla otkhodyashchikh gazov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta energetiki AN BSSR, 1955, Nr 2, pp 162-177

ABSTRACT: A discussion is carried on concerning the characteristics and a simplified model of a device for generating a fluidized (or semi-suspended) bed which is created by blasting a stream of gas (of sufficient velocity) upward through a naturally-resting but not compressed compact layer of a granular substance. The particles of this layer are in motion outwardly resembling the seething of a boiling liquid. The possible limits of stability of the boiling layer are ascertained. An approximate comparison is given according to the methods of the author (RZhMekh, 1955, abstract 6186) of the heat stress per unit volume of the "fluidized-bed" and the "compact-bed" heat exchangers. A number of assumptions are made during the comparison, in particular, that the

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SOV/144-57-7-8005

Comparison of Heat Exchangers of the "Fluidized-bed" and "Compact-bed" (cont.)

particles of a monofractional fluidized bed and compact bed are spherical. The data obtained are presented in the form of tables and charts, on the basis of which it is demonstrated that the utilization of the fluidized bed makes it possible to obtain high-efficiency heat-exchange devices for the utilization of the heat of exhaust gases. It was established that an idealized homogenous fluidized bed is considerably more productive in respect to the heat stress per unit volume than the compact bed (particularly near the condition of fully developed "boiling" when the particles do not come in contact with one another but "float"). It is pointed out that in this case there is no local overheating of the air because of the extensive intermixing of the particles (it is even possible to dry combustible materials by means of high-temperature gases). It is asserted that for thermal treatment of a multi-fraction disperse substance the fluidized bed is better than the compact bed since it does not require the separation of light fractions which increase the heat resistance of the compact-bed-type heat exchangers. Mention is made of the following basic shortcomings of the fluidized bed as compared to the compact bed: 1) There is a limit to the intensity of blasting (the value of the heat-transfer coefficient is strictly limited) which is determined by the destruction of the layer at relative blasting speeds exceeding those that allow the particles to just float; 2) a lower temperature ceiling for the simple heating of a substance owing to the difficulty of

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SOV/124-57-7-8005

Comparison of Heat Exchangers of the "Fluidized-bed" and "Compact-bed" (cont.)

establishing cross-current and counter-current flow without subdividing the heat exchanger into separate stages, and 3) the weak filtering action in relation to a dust-filled heat carrier. In conclusion it is stated that a further investigation of the fluidized and compact beds in action presents a practically important problem, since these layers of granular substances even with a negligible layer thickness and small hydraulic resistance are apparently able to ensure an extensive cooling of the gases passing through them. Bibliography: 10 references.

G. Ye. Khudyakov

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SOV/124-50-8-8982

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 95 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zabrodskiy, S.S. (Zabrodski, S.S.)

TITLE: On the Drag Coefficient of a Solid Particle in a Gas Flow (O koeffitsiyente soprotivleniya tverdogo chastitsy v potoke gaza) in Belorussian

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., 1956, Nr 4, pp 39-50

ABSTRACT: The author presents a critical analysis of available data on the drag coefficients of solid particles of various shapes (including spherical ones) existing in suspension or semisuspension in gas flows. He examines the influence exerted on the drag coefficient of the particles by their relative roughness and shows the effect that is exerted by circumstances which impede their free-floating motion. The features peculiar to a gas flow past a group of particles are mentioned, and various other questions are discussed. The drag coefficient of a particle  $C$  and that of an equivalent sphere  $C_{sph}$  are linked to each other through the relationship

$$C = \xi C_{sph} .$$

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SOV/124-58-8-8982

**On the Drag Coefficient of a Solid Particle in a Gas Flow**

Here  $C_{sph}$  is the drag coefficient of the sphere and is a function of the Reynolds number  $R$ ; the coefficient  $\xi$  is determined by both the shape of the particles and the Reynolds number. The assertion is made that in the case of particles having shapes remote from the spherical the coefficient  $\xi$  varies as a function of the Reynolds number from a value somewhat less than unity to a value of the order of 2-3 (the characteristic dimension being the equivalent diameter  $d$  of the particles). It is pointed out that the drag coefficient of the particles is greater when their free-floating motion is impeded than is the case when they float unimpeded in an infinite space. Therefore, the ratio of the minimum velocity attained by a particle when floating in a finite bubbling layer to its corresponding velocity when it floats freely in an infinite space equals approximately  $0.1K^{0.115}$ , wherein

$$K = d \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{3} \frac{g}{\nu^2} \left[ \frac{\gamma_m}{\gamma_g} - 1 \right]}$$

Here  $\nu$  is the kinematic coefficient of viscosity,  $g$  the gravitation constant,  
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SOV/124-58-8-8982

On the Drag Coefficient of a Solid Particle in a Gas Flow

$\gamma_m$  and  $\gamma_g$  the densities of the material of which the particles consist and of the gas comprising the flow, respectively. It is the author's opinion that, because the drag coefficient of the particles is so small when the Reynolds number is large, not even the smallest of the solid particles are swept away completely by rapid turbulent pulsations.

G.Ye. Khudyakov

Card 3/3

SOV/124-58-10-11259

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHOR: ~~Zabrodskiy, S.S.~~ [Zabrodski, S.S.]

TITLE: On the Field of Temperature Stresses and the Effectiveness of a Heat Exchanger With a Moving Packed Layer of Granular Material (O pole temperaturnogo napora i effektivnost' teploobmennika s dvizhushchimsya plotnym sloym zernistogo materiala); in Belorussian

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. n., 1957, Nr 1, pp 71-85

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

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8(6)

SOV/112-59-2-2257

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 1 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zabrodskiy, S. S., Lykov, A. V., and Murashka, M. G.

TITLE: Development of Scientific Research Into Power Problems in  
Belorusskaya SSR (Razvitiye nauchnykh issledovaniy po energetike v  
Belorusskoy SSR)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz-tekhn. n. , 1957, Nr 3, pp 57-72  
(original in Belorussian)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

ZABRODSKIY, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Certain aerodynamic problems of pseudoliquidified (boiling) layers.  
Trudy Inst. energ. AN BSSR no.3:94-112 '57. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Feat--Drying)

ZABRODSKIY, G.S., Doc Tech Sci—(disc) <sup>APL</sup> "Heat transfer ~~from~~ pre-  
liquefied layer of granular material." Minsk, 1958. 22 pp (Acad Sci  
BSSR. Department of Phys-Math and Tech Sci), 150 copies (ML, 45-58, 146)

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ZABROSKIY, S.S.

Analyzing experimental data on heat transfer by pseudo fluidised  
layers. Inzh.-fiz.szhur. no.4:22-30 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut energetiki AN BSSR, g.Minsk.  
(Heat--Radiation and absorption)

ZABRODSKIY, S.S.

Motion of particles of milled peat in a cyclone furnace. Trudy Inst.  
energ. AN BSSR no.6:232-237 '58. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Furnaces)

ZABRODSKIY, Sergey Stepanovich (*Power Engineering, Grad. Sci.*) (Institute of ~~Engineering~~ (BSSR)), for  
Doctor of ~~Technical~~ Sciences on the basis of dissertation defended  
21 Jan 1959 in the ~~United~~ *Joint* Council of ~~the~~ Institutes of the Department  
of ~~Physical-Mathematical~~ and ~~Technical~~ Sciences, Acad Sci BSSR, entitled:  
"Heat transfer ~~of~~ *by* a layer of pseudoliquid granulated matter". (ENVISSO  
USSR, 2-61, 16)

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ZABRODSEIY, S.S.

Effective heat conductivity of a developed fluidized (boiling)  
layer [with summary in English]. Inzh.-fiz.shtet. no.1:32-38  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut energetiki AN BSSR, Minsk.  
(Heat--Conduction)

80281  
S/170/60/003/02/23/026  
B008/B005

44-5200

AUTHOR: Zabrodskiy, S. S.  
TITLE: The Problem of Heat Exchange <sup>71</sup> in a Pseudoliquefied (Boiling) Layer  
PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 111-114

TEXT: This is a comment by the author on the paper by A. K. Bondareva and O. M. Todes "Thermal Conductivity and Heat Exchange in a Boiling Layer" published in the same number of this periodical. With respect to the models of particle movement in the boiling layer dealt with in the paper mentioned - "gas" and "liquid" models - the author prefers the "gas" model, and refutes the authors' argumentation with respect to the "liquid" model. As to the experimental determination of the heat exchange coefficient of the wall flown around by a boiling layer and the effective heat exchange coefficient  $\lambda_{eff}$  of the layer, the author admits the following facts: On account of the explanation given by Bondareva and Todes (Ref. 1), their experimental method

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The Problem of Heat Exchange in a Pseudoliquefied  
(Boiling) Layer

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shows no error as suspected in Ref. 4. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary to make further extensive measurements on different substances and on particles of different sizes as well as on layers of different thickness in order to determine reliable numerical values of  $\alpha_{wall}$  and  $\lambda_{eff}$ . There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki AN BSSR, g. Minsk (Institute of Power Engineering AS Belorussian SSR, City of Minsk)

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ZABRODSKIY, S. S.

"Pseudo-liquified layer as a means for intensifying cooling of furnace gases."

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on Heat- and Mass- Exchange,  
Minsk, BSSR, 5-9 June 1961

USSR

NERENBERG, V. M., PROVAV, I. I. and  
 S. I. ..., all with the Central  
 Institute of Atomic Energy, Section 11, 1,  
 ul. Lenina, 51, Moscow, U.S.S.R.  
 Abstract: An investigation of the  
 results of specializing experimental data on  
 the dynamics of the system (Section IV, B)  
 is presented. The results of the  
 investigation are compared with the  
 results of the theoretical calculations  
 (Section III A).  
 Section III A) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III B) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III C) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III D) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III E) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III F) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III G) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III H) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III I) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III J) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III K) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III L) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III M) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III N) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III O) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III P) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III Q) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III R) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III S) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III T) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III U) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III V) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III W) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III X) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III Y) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.  
 Section III Z) - Critical Pointing in  
 the System.

ZARODSKIY, S. S.

Report submitted but not presented at the International Conference on Heat Transfer  
Kashyap, Calcutta, 28 Aug - 1 Sep 1961.

ZABRODSKIY, S.S.

Hydraulic resistance of a layer during pseudofluidization in  
a conical apparatus. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.2:92-94 F '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut energetiki AN BSSR, Minsk.  
(Fluidization)

S/170/61/004/002/016/018  
B019/B060

AUTHORS: Zabrodskiy, S. S., Smol'skiy, B. M., Shul'man, Z. P.  
TITLE: Lev Gerasimovich Loytsyanskiy. On His 60th Birthday and  
His 40th Year of Scientific and Pedagogical Activity  
PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 2,  
pp. 116-118

TEXT: Professor L. G. Loytsyanskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Stalin Prize winner, is an authority in the field of the boundary layer theory. Since 1922 he has been working at the Institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin) and was appointed professor in 1928. The Kafedra aerogidrodinamiki (Department of Aerohydrodynamics) created by him in 1934 has a very successful activity on record and under his guidance has developed novel methods of calculating the boundary layer of compressible and incompressible liquids. Some special fields of aerohydrodynamics with which L. G. Loytsyanskiy has been concerned are enumerated and his merits are pointed out. Special ✓

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Lev Gerasimovich Loytsyanskiy. On His 60th  
Birthday and His 40th Year of Scientific  
and Pedagogical Activity

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mention is made of his contribution to the construction of the Dneproges (Dnepr Hydroelectric Power Plant), Volzhskiy kaskad (Volga Cascade), and Bratskaya gidrostantsiya (Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Plant). His best known pupils are G. N. Kruzhilin, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Professor E. L. Blokh, I. L. Povkh, and others. In cooperation with A. I. Lur'ye he has published a textbook on theoretical mechanics and a number of monographs. In the years of World War II he developed partly alone and partly in cooperation with Academicians N. Ye. Kochin and A. A. Dorodnitsyn at the Tsentral'nyy aerogidrodinamicheskii institut im. N. Ye. Zhukovskogo (Central Institute of Aerohydrodynamics imeni N. Ye. Zhukovskiy) several technical calculation methods of the boundary layer of variously shaped bodies. The importance of several publications on the mechanics of viscous liquids and gases, on the boundary layer theory, on the jet theory, etc., is pointed out, and next, the idea put forth by him in 1933 regarding the "internal similarity" of the turbulent transport mechanism is discussed. This idea made it possible to take account of the effect of viscosity upon the friction and the heat exchange in arbitrary

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Lev Gerasimovich Loytsyanskiy. On His 60th  
Birthday and His 40th Year of Scientific  
and Pedagogical Activity

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Prandtl numbers. He is now a member of the Byuro Mezhdunarodnogo  
ob'yedineniya mekhanikov (Bureau of the International Association of  
Experts on Mechanics), and a member of the Prezidium natsional'nogo  
komiteta SSSR po teoreticheskoy mekhanike (Presidium of the National  
Committee of the USSR on Theoretical Mechanics). Moreover, he is a  
co-editor of several periodicals. He has been distinguished with several  
orders and decorations. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

ZABRODSKIY, S.S., doktor tekhn.nauk

"International journal of heat and mass transfer." Inzh.-fiz.  
zhur. 4 no. 5:140 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Thermodynamics--Periodicals)

ZABROESKIY, S.S.

Expansion of heterogeneous pseudoliquefied layers. Inzh. fiz. zhur.  
no. 5:48-54 My '62. (MIRA. 15:7)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR, Minsk.  
(Fluidization)

ZABRODSKIY, S.S.

International conference on heat transfer. Inzh.-fiz.zhur.  
no.5:131-135 Ky '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
. (Heat--Transmission)

ANTONISHIN, N.V.; ZABRODSKIY, S.S.

Combustion of gas fuel in the pseudofluidized bed of an intermediate  
heat-transfer agent. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.2:10-14 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Energeticheskij institut AN BSSR, Minsk.  
(Gas as fuel) (Fluidization)

RABINOVICH, Grigoriy Davidovich; ZABRODSKIY, S.S., red.;  
HEL'ZATSKAYA, L., red. izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I.,  
tekhn. red.

[Theory of the thermal calculation of regenerative heat  
exchangers] Teoriya teplovogo rascheta rekuperativnykh  
teploobmennyykh apparatov. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR,  
1963. 213 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Heat exchangers)

ZABRODSKIY, Sergey Stepanovich; RUSANOV, A.A., red.; IARIONOV, G.Ye.,  
tekh. red.

[Hydrodynamics and heat transmission in a fluidized (boiling)  
bed] Gidrodinamika i teploobmen v psevdoozhizhennom (kipia-  
shchem) sloe. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 487 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Heat--Transmission) (Hydrodynamics) (Fluidization)

LYKOV, A.V., akademik, red.; SMOL'SKIY, B.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GINZBURG, I.P., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, prof., red.; ZABRODSKIY, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KONAKOV, P.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; KOSTERIN, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; SHUL'MAN, Z.P., inzh., otv. za vypusk; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Heat and mass transfer] Teplo- i massoperenos. Moskva, Gos-energoizdat. Vol.3. [General problems of heat transfer] Obshchie voprosy teploobmena. 1963. 686 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Lykov).  
(Heat--Transmission) (Mass transfer)

ANTONISHIN, N.V.; ZABRODSKIY, S.S.

Heat transfer of a surface immersed into a developed  
nonuniform fluidized bed. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.11:97-104  
N 163. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut teplo- i massobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

ZABRODSKIY, S.S.; LEYZEROVICH, G.Ya.; RASHKOVSKAYA, N.B.; EL'PERIN, I.T.

All-Union seminar on the fluidized bed. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.5:  
121-124 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

LYKOV, A.V.; ZABRODSKIY, S.S.; SMOL'SKIY, B.M.; CHUDNOVSKIY, A.F.

S.S. Kutateladze; on his 50th birthday. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no. 7:  
121-122 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BORODULA, V. A.; TAMARIN, A. I.; IODITSKIY, V. I.; ZABRODSKIY, S. S.

"Investigation of the hydrodynamics and of thermal diffusivity in fluidized systems."

paper submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of heat and Mass Transfer, AS BSSR, Minsk.

ZABRODSKIY, S. S.; ANTONISHIN, N. V.; GULYUK, A. M.; NEMKOVICH, V. A.

"Rapid reduction heating of metallic blanks in the fluidized bed of an intermediate heat exchanger."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Inst of Heat & Mass Transfer, AS BSSR.

NEVSKIY, A.S.; SHABALIN, K.N.; KITAYEV, B.I.; ZABRODSKIY, S.S.

Nikolai Ivanovich Syromyatnikov, 1915- ; on his 50th birthday.  
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.3:411-412 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

DUNAYSKIY, V.D., red.; ZABRODSKIY, S.S., red.; TAMARIN, A.I., red.

[Heat and mass exchange in dispersion systems] Teplo- i massobmen v dispersnykh sistemakh. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965. 175 p. (MIRA 18:5)

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Development of rules on load lines. Mor. flot 25 no. B:33-35 Ag  
165. (MIRA 13:8)

ZABRODSKIY, V.

New rules for the measurement of sea-going vessels. Mor.  
flot 2I no.12:35-37 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Registra SSSR.  
(Ships--Measurement)

ZABROVSKIY, V.

Pass for deep-sea sailing. Mor.flot 21 no.5:3-5 Ky '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Redaktor gazety "Moryak Severa."  
(Merchant seamen)

137-58-4-8330

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 288 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zabrodskiy, V.A.

TITLE: Rules and Regulations of the USSR Registry on the Employment of Low-alloy Steel in Building Maritime and Inland Vessels, and Current Standards of Wear for Low-alloy Steel Hulls of Maritime and Inland Vessels (Pravila i trebovaniya Registra SSSR v chasti primeneniya v morskoy i rechnoy sudostroyeni nizkolegirovannoy stali i deystvuyushchiye normy iznosa korpusov morskikh i rechnykh sudov, postroyennykh iz nizkolegirovannoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauchno-tekhn. o-va sudostroit. prom-sti, 1956, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 26-38

ABSTRACT: The USSR Registry supports the proposal for large-scale introduction of low-alloy steel (LS) into merchant shipbuilding. Nr 4s carbon ship steel does not satisfy modern requirements. Experience shows that SKhL1 LS is no less corrosion resistant than low carbon steel. When low alloy steels are welded, depletion of the alloying elements is noted in the seam and in the weld area, and this impairs the resistance of the joint to vibration. As a

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137-58-4-8330

Rules and Regulations of the USSR (cont.)

result, welds of this type of LS are practically equivalent to joints made of low-carbon steels in fatigue strength. It is necessary to develop methods of analysis and strength standards that take the specific features of the new steels into consideration.

1. Ships--Materials--Standards    2. Steel--Applications    3. Ships  
--Construction    4. Ship hulls--Materials

A. M.

Card 2/2

27  
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report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

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(Ships--Measurement)

(MLBA 9:8)

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"The Fight Against Waste Due to Infection in the Alcohol Industry, Kiev/L'vov,  
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ZABRODSKY, A.

2

CSSR

ZABRODSKY, A., SEDIACKOVA, E., LISKA, K.

2nd Stomatological clinic of the fakulty for general medicine of  
Charles University (II. stomatologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho  
lekarstvi KU), Prague, director: Prof. Dr. Fr. Urban, DrSc.  
Phoniatric laboratory of the fakulty for general medicine of Charles  
University (foniaticka laborator fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU)  
Prague, director: Prof. Dr. M. Seeman, DrSc

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Stomatologie, No 2, 1963, pp 110-116

"Manifestations of Urbach-Wietze Lipid Proteinosis on the Oral and  
Laryngial Mucosa"

ZABRODSKY, J., inz.

Contact thermoelectrical nickel - nickelchromium pyrometer for measuring the temperature of metals in machinery industry. Stroj vyr 9 no.5:268 '61.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Dansk Praha, n.p., zavod Sokolovo.

Z/031/61/009/005/004/004  
D007/D102

AUTHOR: Zábrodský, J., Engineer

TITLE: Thermoelectric Ni-NiCr contact pyrometer for measuring temperatures of metal parts in machine-building industry

PERIODICAL: Strojírenská výroba, v. 9, no. 5, 1961, 268

TEXT: The article describes a thermoelectric contact pyrometer for the temperature range of 20 - 600°C produced by the Sokolovo, n. p., ČKD Praha (Sokolovo, National Enterprise, ČKD Works, Prague). This pyrometer was developed to eliminate difficulties and inaccuracies arising when temperatures of metal parts in this low temperature range are measured with temperature-sensitive crayons, mercury thermometers or according to temper colors. The schematic diagram of the pyrometer is shown in Fig. 1. The temperature of the object to be measured (1) is sensed by the sharpened ends (2) of an open thermocouple. Thermocouples according to ČSN 35 6710 standard are used. Iron-constantan (Fe-Co) thermocouple is used for a temperature range of -200 to +600°C (up to 900°C for short-time exposure) and nickel- ✓

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Thermoelectric Ni-NiCr contact... Z/031/61/009/005/004/004  
D007/D102

nickelchromium (Ni-NiCr) thermocouple for a temperature range of 0 - 900°C (up to 1,200°C for short-time exposure). The wires of the thermocouple are led thru a PG 16 armored tube (3), 13.5 mm in diameter, with length ranging from 150 to 1,000 mm depending on measuring conditions. One end of the tube is closed by a watertight Bakelite socket (4) to which the end of the thermocouple wires are connected. The opposite ends of the thermocouple wires protrude 50 - 80 mm from the other end of the tube. Within the tube, the thermocouple wires are insulated by ceramic beads. The free ends of the thermocouple are pulled thru a Pertinax plug which closes the other end of the tube. (For measuring higher temperatures, the Pertinax plug is replaced by a ceramic end-piece, sealed with asbestos rope or "pyroplast" heat-resistant cement). Plugged into the socket (4) is the compensation wiring (6) to the millivoltmeter (7) which has a scale calibrated in °C. The pyrometer is produced in portable and stationary versions. The millivoltmeter of the portable version is protected by a leather case to prevent damage during transport. The stationary version has dimensions of 220 x 170 x 200 mm and weighs

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thermoelectric Ni-NiCr contact... Z/031/61/009/005/004/004  
D007/D102

3.7 kg. It can be combined with a Regula MR drop-type regulator to a regulating and indicating device. Each thermocouple is precisely calibrated before use and its measuring accuracy is  $+ 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The instrument has the advantage that untrue measurements are avoided, since the millivoltmeter pointer deflects only when both thermocouple wires are in perfect contact with a clean metal surface. Impurities can be removed directly with the sharp ends of the thermocouple wires, which are 3 mm in diameter and ground in a length of 5 mm to an angle of 30 deg. The portable pyrometer version was originally designed for forges and hardening shops only, but proved also usable for temperature measuring and control in welding, machining, etc. The stationary pyrometer, combined with an induction furnace and regulating and signalling equipment is successfully used for temperature control during induction heating of parts. The pyrometer can also be used for temperature measuring of oil and water baths and for random check-measuring of metal-bath temperatures. In addition to its wide application range and low production cost, the instrument is simple to operate. Measurements are completed in a

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Thermoelectric Ni-NiCr contact... Z/031/61/009/005/004/004  
D007/D102

short time and can be repeated immediately, since the instrument has practically no inertia. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: ČKD Praha, n. p., závod Sokolovo. (ČKD Praha, National Enterprise, Sokolovo Plant).

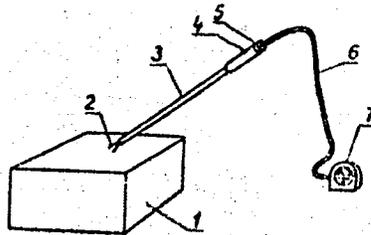


Fig. 1

Schematic diagram of the measuring equipment.  
Legend: 1. measured part; 2. thermocouple tips; 3. tube; 4. socket; 5. plug; 6. compensation wiring; 7. millivoltmeter.

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ZABRODSKY, S.

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Anticoagulant substances. V. Metabolism of rats after prolonged administration of Pelentan. I. M. Hais and S. Zábredský (Výzkumný a kontrolní ústav, Spolfa, Prague). *Časopis lékařů českých* 89, 1116-20 (1950) - Rats were fed for 140 days, 50 mg. Pelentan/kg. body wt. every 3rd day, later every 6th day. When compared with a control group, a slight but significant increase was observed in nonprotein N in blood. There was an insignificant depression of cholesterolemia and serum cholinesterase activity. No changes were seen in glycemia in fasting animals, in liver glycogen and fat. Takata-Ara reaction, bilirubinemia, tetrabromophenolanthranopterin test, and osmotic resistance of red cells.

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I. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.



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More raw products for the sugar industry. Sakh. prom. 32 no.4:1-2  
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1. Glavpishchesbytsyr'ye pri Gosplane SSSR.  
(Sugar beets)

~~ZABROVSKIY, A., agronom~~

Hops are of great agricultural importance. Nauka i pered. ov.  
v sel'khoz. S no.9:70-72 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)  
(Hops)

KREYNIN, Ye.V.; ZABROVSKIY, A.S.; GERSHEVICH, E.G.

Analysis of the technological regimes of starting the exploitation of inclined gas-evacuation boreholes at the south Abinskiy underground gasification station. Nauch. trudy VNIIPodzemgaza no.8:91-95 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

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New antiknock compound for gasolines. Avt.transp. 40 no.1:17-19  
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